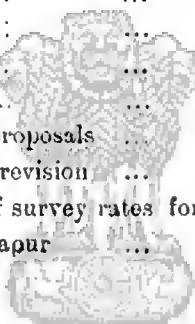


## INDEX

TO

**REPORT ON REVISION OF ASSESSMENT OF 37 GOVERNMENT AND 1 ALIENATED VILLAGES OF THE DINDORI TALUKA, NA'SIK COLLECTORATE, AND PROPOSALS FOR SURVEY RATES, FIRST TIME, FOR ONE ALIENATED VILLAGE—CHANDIKAPUR.**

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सरकारी नियन्त्रित



From

COLONEL G. A. LAUGHTON,  
SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT, POONA AND NASIK;

To

W. RAMSAY, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Nasik.

*Poona Districts,*  
Camp Pimpalvandi, 11th March 1881.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 83, dated 28th January 1880, to your address, I now have the honour to forward, for transmission through the usual channels, for the approval and sanction of Government, the following proposals for the introduction of revised rates into 38 villages of the Dindori Táluka, Násik Collectorate, and of survey rates for the first time into one an alienated village of the same táluka.

2. The following statement shows the years when the present settlement was introduced; also the area, and population to the square mile of these villages, and whether they are Government, or alienated, Deshi or Dangi:—

Whether for revision or for first Survey Settlement.	Number of Villages.	Government of Inám.	Year of Survey Settlement.	Area in acres.	Area in square miles.	Number of souls to the square mile.	Deshi or Dangi.
Revision ... ... ...	1	Government	1844-45.	1,721	2.69	92.2	Deshi.
Do. ... ... ...	34	Do.	1845-46.	96,726	151.13	86.6	Dangi.
Do. ... ... ...	2	Do.	1846-47.	7,415	11.59	65.1	Do.
Do. ... ... ...	1	Inám.	1860-61.	907	1.42	107.9	Do.
First Survey ...	1	Inám.	.....	813	1.27	60.0	Dangi.
Grand Total ...	39	.....	.....	1,07,582	168.1	85.2	...

N.B.—The words "Deshi," and "Dangi" are applied to villages in the open, or in the hilly country respectively.

3. The Dindori Táluka, as at present constituted, consists of 121 Government, and 7 Inám villages, total 128: of the former 40 are Deshi, and 81 are situated in the Dangi or hilly part of the district. Of the Government villages, revised rates have been introduced into 81; 37 form the subject of the present report, and 3 have still some years of the current settlement to run. Of the seven Inám villages, four have lately had survey rates introduced into them for the first time: two will be treated of in this report, one being for revision, and the other for first settlement; while four years have yet to lapse before the current settlement of the last village will cease.

4. The re-measurement of the villages under report was carried on at different periods from 1871 to 1875; the re-classification was completed last season. Explanation of the manner in which these two branches of the work was conducted is given in paras. 7 to 10 of the letter before quoted, a copy of which is attached for the sake of reference.

5. Most of these villages lie in the north-western corner of the táluka in a compact group, distant from 5 to 25 miles from Dindori; three of them are below the gháuts,—Moknal, Gondala, and Dheri,—and some of the others have a portion of their lands also in the low country.

6. Mr. Whitcombe, the officer in charge of classing operations, describes this part of the district as differing from the south-western part of the táluka, "inasmuch as it is more flat towards the eastern villages, with gentler undulations as you proceed westwards until the crest of the gháuts is reached in the

vicinity of which only is the country rugged. Surface water too is plentiful in comparison, the country being drained by the River Kadwa and its many tributaries, with black soil more extensive, chiefly in the eastern villages and of a better quality. The proportion of black soil to the total arable area is about one-sixth."

7. The percentage of kharif, or monsoon, crops taken from the averages of the last 5 years is 65.5 to 23.0 of rabi. The chief *Vide Statistical Table No. III.* crop is khorasni, with 13,975 acres, nagli the next with 9,911 acres, and the third best crop is wheat with 6,361 acres, while rice, which one would suppose, from the proximity of most of the villages to the ghauts, would be a principal crop, is low down in the list, having only 1,392 acres. Irrigated area amounts to 188 acres only, of which a little more than nine acres is cultivated under pats or water channels.

8. Most of the villages are disadvantageously situated as regards good road communications. Few of the villages along the southern border of the larger group have the made road from Násik to Peit in their vicinity, while the smaller group of villages to the north of Dindori has the road from that town to Wani passing through them; yet, from the very large increase of carts during the existence of the current Settlement, it is very evident that the ordinary cart tracks are sufficiently good during the fair season to enable the cultivators to convey the produce of their fields to the best bázars.

9. Weekly bázars are held at four of the 39 villages—Nanasi, Jalkhera, Bhanwad, and Koshimba: these are placed in the order of their importance; as much as Rs. 585 being the amount of average weekly sales at Nanasi, chiefly in grain, and in clothes of European, and country manufacture. According to their proximity, the cultivators visit also the bázars of Dindori, Wani, and Umbrala Budruk. Three looms exist in the village of Umbrala Khurd for weaving sádis of an ordinary description, besides which there are no other manufactures.

10. There are two Government schools for boys alone; these are at Jálkhera and Nalwadi, respectively, having an average attendance of about 40 pupils; both schools were established during the third decade: there are no private schools.

11. The following abstract of Statistical Tables IV. and VI. shows the population, agricultural stock, &c., at the present, as compared with the time of the introduction of the existing settlement into these villages:—

*For 36 Government Villages.*

	According to the Revenue Survey.	According to the Revision Survey.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Population ...	8,183	14,068	5,935	...	73.0
Houses { Flat roofed, and tiled. ...	94	304	210	...	223.4
{ Thatched ...	1,360	2,172	812	...	59.7
Agricultural cattle ...	5,588	5,710	122	...	2.2
Cows, buffaloes, and their young. ...	5,501	6,819	1,318	...	24.0
Sheep and goats ...	228	704	476	...	209.0
Ploughs ...	1,034	1,395	361	...	35.0
Carts ...	125	340	215	...	172.0
Horses and ponies ...	214	810	96	...	45.0

*For 1 Government, and 1 alienated Village, for which no former data is forthcoming.*

Population ...		194	...	...	.....
Houses { Flat roofed, and tiled. ...		2	...	...	.....
{ Thatched ...		36	...	...	.....
Agricultural cattle ...		49	...	...	.....
Cows, buffaloes, and their young. ...		49	...	...	.....
Sheep and goats ...		87	...	...	.....
Ploughs ...		12	...	...	.....
Carts ...		...	...	...	.....
Horses and ponies ...		...	...	...	.....

12. The returns for the villages for which former records are obtainable, go to prove that there has been a steady improvement in the general social condition of the inhabitants, especially in the items of good houses and carts.

13. From Statistical Table No. V of the Appendix is obtained information regarding those whose occupation is agricultural, partly so, and those who follow other than agricultural pursuits as a means of livelihood; individuals of the first designation have increased very considerably, while those of the last have somewhat decreased.

14. From information obtained at time of classification, it would seem that out of a total of Survey and Pot Nos., 12,158, after Appendix A. deducting those that are waste, 3,653, nearly 96 per cent. of the remainder are cultivated by those whose names are entered in the village accounts as occupants; while only 4·1 per cent. represents the survey numbers cultivated in partnership with others, or which are sublet for money or grain payments.

15. From data obtained at the Registration Office for the last three years, Vide Appendices B. and C. we learn that only one case of mortgage has been registered during that period in the village of Nalwadi: one Survey No. of 8-10 acres, assessment Rs. 7-3-0, was mortgaged for Rs. 60 at Rs. 18 interest per annum. Of sales there are three instances; the aggregate area sold amounts to 58-18 acres, of which the assessment is Rs. 23-9-0, while the sum obtained at sale is Rs. 399 or 17 times the assessment.

16. Twenty-two acres only were recorded at the time of the current Settlement being introduced as garden, the whole of which was under wells; from the classification papers just prepared it seems this area has increased to 187 acres 15 guntas, of which 8 acres 17 guntas are irrigated by water channels.

17. The following is a statement showing the number of wells dug during different decades of the current Settlement, most of which have been dug during the last ten years:—

Taluka.	Villages, Government or Inám.	Number of Villages.	Year of current Settlement.	Wells.												Burris.		Remarks.	
				Existing at the time of the current settlement.		Dug during the first Decade.		Dug during the second Decade.		Dug during the third Decade.		Total number of new Wells.		Total number of old and new Wells.		Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Dindori.	Government.	1	1844-45 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		33	1845-46 ..	11	..	..	..	1	8	..	6	1	9	2	20	2	1	..	..
		1	1845-46 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1846-47 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Inám..	87	Total ..	11	..	..	1	4	..	7	1	11	2	22	2	1	..	..	..
Government and Inám.	1	1860-61 ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	88	Total ..	12	..	3	1	6	..	7	1	14	2	26	2	1	..	..	..	..

18. The next is a statement similar to the one under para. 31 of my last year's report, showing the areas of different sorts of cultivation now and formerly:—

	Rice.	Kali.	Garden.	Mal.
Formerly ... ... ...	1,200	16,281	22.10	65,292
	1,343	24,319	188	55,980
Per cent. ... ... ...	12.0	49.4	754.5	14.3 Decrease.

The percentage increase of *Kali* or dry-crop lands amounts to 49.4, which is large,—the cause for this, as has often been explained when reporting on these Dangi or hilly tracts, is because much of what was formerly measured and assessed as "Mal," or poor hill land, now proves to be excellent "Kali," upon which the better classes of crops are cultivated.

19. As a table showing the average prices of grain for the last 34 years was given at para. 33 of my letter before alluded to, it will be sufficient to give it again here with one year additional for 1879-80:—

Years.	Average Seers per Rupee.					Percentage.					Remarks.
	B4Jrl.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Niggl.	B4Jrl.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Niggl.	
From 1845-46 to 1854-55 ...	46	41	39	22	47	—	77	51.9	56	22.2	38.2
,, 1855-56 to 1864-65 ...	26	27	25	18	34	30	58.8	56.2	63.6	47.8	
,, 1865-66 to 1874-75 ...	20	17	16	11	23	130	141.2	143.7	100	104.3	
,, 1875-76 to 1878-79 ...	14	14	15	11	20	228.6	192.9	160	100	135	
For 1879-80 ... ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	...	...	...	...	...	

20. The next are abstracts of Statements D,  $\frac{D}{T}$ ,  $\frac{D}{T}$ , and  $\frac{D}{T}$ , of the Appendix, giving the past revenue history of 1 village since 1844-45; of 34 villages since 1845-46; of 2 village since 1846-47, and lastly for 1 an alienated village—Waglud—since 1860-61:—

#### One Government Village settled in 1844-45.

Years.	Government occupied land.	Government arable assessed unoccupied land.	Collections on Government land.	Remissions.	Outstanding Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1834-35 to 1843-44 ...	444	153	434	21	...
,, 1844-45 to 1853-54 ...	669	494	349	8	...
,, 1854-55 to 1863-64 ...	797	369	360	...	...
,, 1864-65 to 1873-74 ...	1,041	123	459	...	...
,, 1874-75 to 1879-80 ...	1,065	86	443	18	27
For 1879-80 ... ...	1,101	50	468	...	67

#### 34 Government Villages settled in 1845-46.

From 1835-36 to 1844-45 ...	15,255	17,283	9,717	359	19
,, 1845-46 to 1854-55 ...	23,377	5,501	9,318	62	...
,, 1855-56 to 1864-65 ...	28,938	24,909	12,121	161	...
,, 1865-66 to 1874-75 ...	41,564	27,172	16,374	1	6
,, 1875-76 to 1879-80 ...	39,153	29,132	15,247	14	862
For 1879-80 ... ...	43,147	25,167	16,668	...	1,409

*Two Government Villages settled in 1846-47.*

Years.	Government occupied land.	Government arable assessed unoccupied land.	Collections on Government land.	Remissions.	Outstanding Balance at the end of the year.
From 1836-37 to 1845-46 ...	1,405	806	728	34	10
From 1846-47 to 1855-56 ...	1,775	1,036	659	4	...
From 1856-57 to 1865-66 ...	2,258	8,090	925	12	...
From 1866-67 to 1875-76 ...	2,966	8,371	1,131	...	...
From 1876-77 to 1879-80 ...	2,993	8,287	1,093	...	22
For 1879-80 ...	3,809	2,971	1,191	...	68

*One Alienated Village settled in 1860-61.*

From 1850-51 to 1859-60 ...	233	667	173	1	...
From 1860-61 to 1869-70 ...	513	86	277	...	...
From 1870-71 to 1879-80 ...	496	98	271	...	10
For 1879-80 ...	572	27	295	...	59

21. There has been a steady improvement in each of these groups, both in the average of area occupied, and of revenue collected : of the group consisting of 34 villages settled in 1845-46, the following is an abstract showing this increase during each decade as contrasted with the average of the ten years preceding the settlement :—

	Average Acres.	Increase in Rs.
First decade ...	8,122	Decrease ... ... 399
Second do. ...	18,683	Increase ... ... 2,404
Third do. ...	26,809	Do. ... ... 6,657
Five last years ...	23,898	Do. ... ... 5,530

22. A return has been obtained showing the number of notices issued in the villages under report on account of non-payment of revenue within the time appointed, during the last three years, and of the cases in which it was necessary to resort to actual sale of the land ; it will be observed from the following abstract that only in one instance was it necessary to apply the extreme measure in order to obtain the revenue demand :—

Year.	Notices issued.	Cases in which actual sales took place.
1877-78 ...	6	.....
1878-79 ...	11	.....
1879-80 ...	87	1
Total ...	104	1

23. Having now briefly touched on every important point in connection with these villages, it remains only for me to propose the following rates of assessment, which, it may be stated, at the request of the Survey Commissioner have already been submitted to him.

24. For the villages which lie not far from the chief town of the district, Dindori, and adjacent to those which have already been settled on a similar rate, it is proposed to apply to nine (9) villages, a maximum dry-crop

or "kali" rate of Rs. 1-6-0. To the next group of ten (10) villages, situated less favourably than the last, and immediately to the north-west, a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0 seems suitable. The next group of twelve (12) villages, still further removed from Dindori, and from the main roads of communication, the present maximum rate for "kali" lands, Rs. 1-2-0, might be retained, while a fourth group, consisting of only seven (7) villages situated at the extreme north-western corner of the district, I propose, at the Survey Commissioner's suggestion, to assess at only a rupee rate for "kali" lands, or two (2) annas less than at present.

25. A map of the district accompanies this report, upon which the villages to be settled are shown in colours of Red, Blue and Green, respectively, in bars for the first three groups, while the fourth group is distinguished by a continuous Yellow colour. Adjoining villages already settled on similar maximum rates are shown on the map, and may be recognised by similar colours, which instead of being in parallel lines, or bars, are coloured throughout.

26. For rice lands I would propose to adopt a similar rate as sanctioned for the villages settled last year, Rs. 4-8-0, with the exception of the villages in the fourth group, for which, in accordance with Colonel Anderson's directions, a reduced rate of Rs. 4-0-0 is suggested. All "new rice" land which comes under the head of improvements, will be assessed simply at dry-crop rates.

27. For garden lands under pats, or small water channels, I propose to apply the same scale as used last year, that is to say a Rs. 8 scale, soil, and water combined. Land under assessed wells will now be assessed within the highest dry-crop rate; but land under new wells will, according to the orders of Government, be assessed at simply dry-crop rates.

28. I propose to retain the present maximum rate for "mal" or hilly lands, Rs. 0-7-0: this is the same rate as was sanctioned for adjacent villages last year; the average rate per acre for the different descriptions of cultivation, worked out on the above proposed maximum rates is as follows:—

	Kali.	Patasthal or land under water channels.	Motasthal or land under old wells.	Mal.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average rate per acre ..	0 12 7	2 5 4	1 5 9	0 4 10

29. Before proceeding further I have to make a few remarks upon the grouping of these villages as explained above. The following villages which I have transferred, at the Survey Commissioner's request, into the second group, I had proposed to assess on a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0. It is true they are quite close to the edge of the ghauts; but the villages to the south formerly settled on the same rate are similarly situated, and to show how little they are affected by the monsoon, as preventing good dry-crops from being grown, the following comparative table will show:—

Name of Village.	Area under		Area under	
	Rice.	Wheat.	Acres 15	Acres 54
Golsi .....	...	...	33	148
Mohoja .....	...	...	39	487
Jalkhera .....	...	...	71	112
Kokangaon Dindori .....	...	...		

While the villages of the group north of Dindori, removed some 16 to 20 miles away from the ghauts, show the following results for similar crops:—

Name of Village.					Area under Rice.	Area under Wheat.
Wojarkhed	...	...	...	...	3	209
Krishnagaon	...	...	...	...	46	417
Dhaigaon	...	...	...	...	54	150
Wageud	...	...	...	...	29	154

30. From these comparative statements it may be assumed that there cannot be much difference in the amount of rain which falls, or which affects the cultivation of these two crops ; besides, Jalkhera is a bazar town, and situated close to the Násik, and Peint road, while the other three villages are adjacent to the last village, and equally well placed in point of good road communication.

31. The following statement shows the general result of the imposition of the proposed rates on the 37 Government, and one alienated villages, total 38 :—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					
			Area and Assessment by present accounts.		Area and Assessment by Revision Survey and proposed rates.		Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
			Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1st	...	9	1 6 0	10,073	4,506	11,070	6,265	1,750
2nd	...	10	1 4 0	16,799	7,176	17,972	9,263	2,087
3rd	...	12	1 2 0	14,004	4,739	15,204	6,268	1,529
4th	...	7	1 0 0	7,253	2,191	7,840	2,906	715
Total	38	...	48,129	18,612	52,086	24,702	6,090	32.7

32. The average rate per acre for the above Government and one alienated villages on present recorded area, including all lands, kali, mal, rice and garden, is Rs. 0-6-2, and according to revision survey areas, and proposed assessment Rs. 0-7-7 per acre.

33. The Government unoccupied assessed waste lands, as recorded by the revision survey, amount to acres 22,927, bearing assessment Rs. 9,195, or an average of Rs. 0-6-5 per acre.

34. The area, and assessment of Government occupied, and unoccupied assessed waste land amount to 74,487 acres, and Rs. 33,492, respectively, which give an average of Rs. 0-7-2 per acre.

35. In addition to the Government land there is an area of 6,616 acres of Inám land, bearing assessment of Rs. 4,697, and paying an annual Judi of Rs. 1,705. The following statement shows the whole lands of the 37 Government villages under report in an abstract form :—

Tenure of Land.	Acres.	Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi.
			Rs.	
Government occupied assessed land	...	47,557	18,817	24,297
Do. unoccupied assessed waste	...	28,188	8,879	9,195
Inám	...	6,330	3,857	4,697
Unarable	...	22,589	...	1,705
Total	1,04,664	31,053	38,189	1,705

36. Appendix marked E. shows the effect of the proposed rates of assessment in every village, the average percentage increase, and the average rate per acre on all lands. The following villages show an increase of over 50 per cent. This is attributable to an increase in the " kali " lands, which formerly had been assessed as " mal." I personally examined sonic such lands at time of testing the classification last year in company with the Classing Officer, Mr. Whitcombe, and assured myself of the fact that some land now entered in the village papers as " mal," was really good black soil, and capable of bearing wheat crops, which grain cannot be produced on " mal " or poor hilly lands :—

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Area of occupied Kali land by former Survey.	Area of occupied Kali land by present Survey.	Per cent Increase.
7	Dahigaon	144	419	191·0
8	Ozar Khed	114	533	367·5
11	Gholsi	124	241	94·4
27	Sandrala	81	211	160·5

37. Should Government be pleased to sanction these proposed rates, I have to request that the duration of the lease may be fixed for 23 years, that is to say from 1881-82 to 1903-04, the latter being the year when the revision leases throughout the Dindori Táluka will expire.

38. I have now to propose survey rates for one Inám or alienated village—Chandikapur—to be settled for the first time. This, a Dángi, village is situated immediately to the north of the large bázár town of Vani. Appended is a statement, in the Appendix marked F., which gives the revenue history of this village for the last ten, the last five, and for last year. The total area, according to the Mámlatdár's accounts altered from bighas to acres, at the rate of 30 guntas per bigha, amounted in 1879-80 including Inám to arable acres 912 and unarable acres 255, total 1,167.

39. According to the revenue survey the items of arable, and unarable acres are 654, and 159 respectively, total 813: the occupied area including garden amounts to 390 acres. The amount of revenue collected last year was Rs. 185, and the average collections for the last ten years amounted to Rs. 191. This village is situated among those for which a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 has already been sanctioned, and it is adjacent to the Government village of Jirwada, for which a similar rate has already been suggested in this report; I would, accordingly, propose to adopt the same rate for this alienated village also.

40. For garden land under pats, or water channels, amounting to 13 acres, I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 8, which will give Rs. 40, or Rs. 2-6-2 per acre. There is no motasthal, or land cultivated under wells. The above will give on occupied area, dry-crop and garden, Rs. 302, or Rs. 0-12-5 per acre, equal to 58·1 per cent. increase on the average collections for the last ten years. There is no Inám, or alienated land paying Judi,—the statement given below shows the whole of the lands of this Inám or alienated village in an abstract form:—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi.
Government occupied assessed land	519	185	302	...
Government un-occupied assessed land	849	119	122	...
Inám	44	25	43	...
Unarable	255	...	...	...
Total	1,167	329	467	...

41. If these rates are approved of, I beg to request that the duration for the lease of this village may be sanctioned for the same term as proposed for the revision of 37 Government and one alienated village afore mentioned, that is to say, from 1881-82 to 1903-04, a period of twenty-three years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

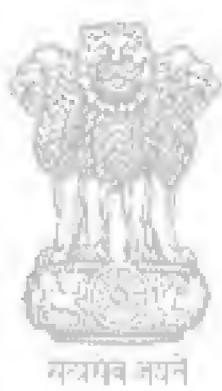
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik,

Historical Field No. 11  
Detail of cultivation in 1877-80

District	Sarosgul Villages	Cultivation			Total		
		1	2	3			
District		1	2	3	4	5	6
Charoni					28.1	28.1	0.0
Magli					19.9	19.9	0.0
Ngat					12.7	0.0	12.7
Gram					7.8	0.0	7.8
Jawa					8.1	8.1	0.0
Rice					2.8	2.8	0.0
Biri					0.7	0.7	0.0
Parai					1.4	1.4	0.0
Masur					1.3	3.0	1.3
Tur					0.5	0.5	0.0
Orid					3.1	3.1	0.0
Kardai					0.8	0.0	0.8
Bhiddi					0.4	0.4	0.0
Palma					0.3	0.0	0.3
Haorop					0.2	0.2	0.0
Indian Corn					0.1	0.1	0.0
Kodru					0.1	0.1	0.0
Sugarcane & Garden Crops					0.1	0.0	0.1
Miscellaneous					0.1	0.1	0.0
Total		88.5	65.5	23.0			
Grand Total		11.5	11.5	0.0			
Occupied lands or fallow							
Grand Total		100.0	117.0	23.0			

*Edenborough* <sup>Colonel</sup>  
High Service Survey & Government  
Scales & Charts.

*Galanthus*



Historical Table. 1811.  
Detail of Education.

The rubber line of figures is that of the previous element.

*C. Daugler* Colonel  
First Reserve, Cavalry & Artillery  
John H. Farish



Statistical Table No. IV  
Detail of Population.

Religion	Cast	Males		Females		Total read or are learning to do so		
		Under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age	Total Males	Under 15 years of age.	Total Females	Total Males Column V and VIII	Per cent.
7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christian		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mus		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jains		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syngyat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muslim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
gram Village								
Winged of the								
Dindori Taluk								
Mark Collectors								
Bralmirs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Low caste	4	8	3	2	5	13	0	0
Others	38	31	69	36	33	69	138	0
Total	42	35	77	39	35	74	151	0
							0	0

Statistical Table No. IV  
Detail of Population  
Sarkar Survey & Accounts  
Gomia & District

10



Statistical Table No. VI  
Return of Services: Illinois, Fields &c. and of Live and Dead Stock.

Political Trifl. p. 77

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

✓  
G. A.

Young Hee & Co  
Agents of  
Korean Government  
Gwangju, Korea



Statistical Table No. V  
Occupation of the People

District	Surveyed Villages	Occupation	Number	
			1	2
Dindori Taluka of the Raithal Collectorate.	36 Government Villages	Agricultural	2964	
		Surly Agricultural	8039	
		Non Agricultural	381	
		Total	1314	
			4788	
			4515	
			8133	
			14363	
			Total	

The upper line of figures is that of the previous statement.

*Sh. D. D. Khan*

Colonel.

Asstt. Revenue Surveyor, Government.

Surma P. Distt.



Statistical Table No. V  
Distribution of the property.

District	Estimated Holdings	Occupation	Number
			4
Khanda	2		
		Agricultural	89
		Partly Agricultural	3
		Non Agricultural	103
		Total	194



Khanda Taluka of the Raikot  
District

Government Village Panchayat and Gram  
Panchayat

Total

Khanda

194

Right Revenue Survey District No. 1  
Jalandhar



A  
Ticket no. 91 showing the number of survey and lot of 90 cultivated entirely by the holder in whose names they are entered in the Village accounts or in  
the treasury, with others, as well as the Survey and lot of 97 sub-let for money or grain, by means, and those that are Master

Edmund Kirtz  
Colonel  
Adj't. Surveyor-in-Charge  
U.S. Geol. Survey  
U.S. Fish Commission



三

Chitwan is a wild, untamed country, and the tiger is the king of the jungle.

1 1877/78	Abu Ali	46	Front	8 10 7 3 0 60	Amount of money advanced to the borrower
					Amount of money advanced to the borrower
					Amount of money advanced to the borrower
					Amount of money advanced to the borrower
					Amount of money advanced to the borrower

3. *Amakawa*

Light Brown: Survey & Government  
Stone Co. Fair.



Statement showing sales in the Villages of Taluka Dindori of the Nashik Collectorate:-

No.	Villages	Area	Survey Assessment				Amount realized.	Remarks	Date of transaction	Information after return
			Acres	Yds.	Rs.	Rs.				
1	Tosikh	77	900	0	34	0	8	0		
		81	-202	-	10	7	1	4	0	
		296	-200	-	5	5	1	4	0	
		303	-202	-	21	15	4	0	0	1878/79 Sold
2	Nalavini	37	21	7	10	0				
		431	-200	-	9	7	8	10	0	34.8
3		802	-202	-	11	30	7	.5	0	6.7
									1879/80	-202

*G. L. Deneckher*

Colonel  
High Revenue Survey & Assessment  
District of Nashik





Revenue statement for 1874/5 situated in the Economic Tables of the Staff Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874/5. The figures above the thick black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

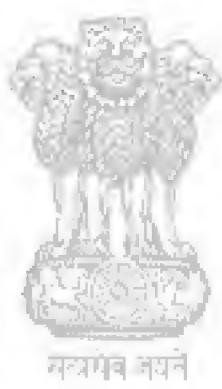
1854/55	668	334	334	158	1274	554	365	0
1855/56	666	309	309	500	182	553	340	0
1856/57	668	312	312	498	149	543	343	0
1857/58	709	337	337	457	122	553	368	0
1858/59	763	351	351	403	122	553	382	0
1859/60	830	367	367	336	124	553	398	0
1860/61	796	355	355	367	136	553	386	0
1861/62	939	395	395	227	96	553	426	0
1862/63	992	422	422	174	69	553	453	0
1863/64	941	415	225	76	0	553	446	0
1864/65	921	411	0	0	0	122	31	0
1865/66	895	411	0	0	0	122	31	0
1866/67	985	431	0	0	60	122	33	0
1867/68	905	415	0	0	75	122	33	0
1868/69	1022	453	0	0	98	122	33	0
1869/70	1111	473	0	0	18	122	33	0
1870/71	1113	476	0	0	55	122	33	0
1871/72	1151	488	0	0	476	122	33	0
1872/73	1151	488	0	0	488	122	33	0
1873/74	1151	488	0	0	0	122	33	0
1874/75	1102	474	0	0	474	14	0	0
1875/76	1064	465	0	0	465	23	33	0
1876/77	1047	458	0	100	358	122	33	0
1877/78	992	441	0	0	441	159	47	0
1878/79	1086	461	0	0	461	66	25	25
1879/80	1101	463	0	0	463	50	25	25

The amounts in Column 2 & 3/8/18/14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into £s and pence the figures recorded in the ledger accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 British pound 30 Granaas.

1860

Exchanges

Gold and  
Silver  
Foreign Exchange  
Compt. Bank







The area entered in Column 2-8-114 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted in to Acres from the Bighas recorded in the Taluk accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 30 Guntha.

*John H. Clegg*  
Colonel  
Right Royal Survey Department  
Goma & Vicinity

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Revenue Statement for 2 Villages situated in the Dindore Taluka of the Ward Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1846/47.  
The figures above the short black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Received land having payment to Government		Conveyed land liable to Government Tax		Land the income of which is liable to Government Tax		Total Settlement		Total Settlement		Total Settlement		Total Settlement		Total Settlement		Total Settlement	
Year		Dominion		Year		Dominion		Year		Dominion		Year		Year		Year	
7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1846/47	1032	657	0	116	541	493	412	0	447	246	12	1972	1315	553	46		
1847/48	887	567	0	56	517	638	501	0	447	246	12	1972	1314	529	36		
1848/49	1370	777	0	150	627	503	417	0	447	246	11	2320	1440	638	23		
1849/50	1496	821	0	13	808	670	471	0	447	246	15	2613	1478	823	0		
1850/51	1547	870	0	11	859	786	418	0	447	246	15	2780	1534	874	0		
1851/52	1592	845	0	0	843	943	518	0	447	246	17	2482	1607	860	0		
1852/53	1454	787	0	0	787	1078	573	0	447	246	10	2982	1606	797	0		
1853/54	1628	853	0	0	853	907	507	0	447	246	9	2982	1606	862	0		
1854/55	1570	747	0	0	747	965	613	0	447	246	12	2982	1606	759	0		
1855/56	1474	695	0	0	695	1074	668	0	447	246	14	2995	1609	709	0		
1846/47	1839	664	0	0	664	969	789	0	447	277	15	3255	1730	679	0		
1847/48	1866	690	0	0	690	942	963	0	447	277	19	3255	1730	709	0		
1848/49	1981	794	0	0	794	821	659	0	447	277	23	3255	1730	817	0		
1849/50	1858	694	0	4	690	950	757	0	447	277	24	3255	1730	714	0		
1850/51	1634	510	0	11	499	1144	943	1	447	277	17	3255	1730	517	0		
1851/52	1661	489	0	20	469	1147	840	1	447	277	24	3255	1606	494	0		
1852/53	1630	587	0	0	587	1178	742	3	447	277	24	3255	1606	614	0		
1853/54	1685	675	0	5	670	1123	654	5	447	277	24	3255	1606	757	0		
1854/55	1722	710	0	0	710	1086	619	2	447	277	24	3255	1606	790	0		
1855/56	1566	822	0	0	822	976	523	2	447	277	24	3255	1606	890	0		

1856/57	2009	900	0	0	900	936	519	2	413	206	66	3278	1616	968
1857/58	1969	856	0	0	856	1032	583	2	413	256	66	3414	1695	924
1858/59	2230	1021	0	0	1021	840	457	5	413	256	66	1734	1092	0
1859/60	2302	889	0	115	774	4032	1372	2	431	221	66	6765	2482	842
1860/61	1968	776	0	0	776	4384	1495	15	418	213	71	6770	2484	862
1861/62	2294	924	0	0	924	4625	1347	13	418	213	73	6770	2484	1010
1862/63	2361	959	0	0	959	3991	1312	15	418	213	73	6770	2484	1047
1863/64	2483	963	0	0	963	3869	1308	14	418	213	73	6770	2484	1050
1864/65	2235	960	0	0	960	4117	1311	15	418	213	86	6770	2484	1061
1865/66	2724	1120	0	0	1120	3628	1151	14	418	213	88	6770	2484	1222
1866/67	3471	1358	0	0	1358	2881	912	13	418	213	88	6770	2483	1459
1867/68	3452	1343	0	0	1343	2900	924	22	418	213	88	6770	2483	1453
1868/69	3945	1488	0	0	1488	2407	782	13	418	213	88	6770	2483	1589
1869/70	3625	1399	0	0	1399	2727	871	16	418	213	88	6770	2483	1503
1870/71	2883	1221	0	0	221	3469	1049	19	418	213	88	6770	2483	1328
1871/72	3084	1287	0	0	1287	3265	983	14	418	213	88	6770	2483	1389
1872/73	2238	915	0	0	915	4114	1355	13	418	213	88	6770	2483	1016
1873/74	2116	725	0	0	725	4199	1635	13	418	213	88	6733	2472	826
1874/75	2378	180	0	0	780	3937	1499	13	418	213	88	6733	2472	881
1875/76	2471	792	0	0	792	3809	1448	10	453	232	99	6733	2472	901
1876/77	2590	879	0	0	879	3690	1361	12	453	232	99	6733	2472	990
1877/78	2761	1070	0	0	1070	3519	1170	0	453	232	99	6733	2472	1169
1878/79	3312	1234	0	0	1234	2368	1006	7	453	232	99	6733	2472	1340
1879/80	3304	1191	0	0	1191	2371	1049	13	453	232	99	6733	2472	1303

The area entered in Columns 2 & 17/18/19 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the wharfage went have been converted into acres from the figures recorded in the Table above. The proportion assumed is 1 acre equals 30 ground.

*J. H. Daubenton*

Architect  
John H. Daubenton  
John H. Daubenton





Revenue statement for 1 year: Village Nagal situated on the Donabari Taluka of the Basit Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1860/61. The figures above the thick black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

1879/91	346	238	0	0	2848	52	19	67	343	0
1879/72	368	295	0	0	298	30	3	73	347	0
1872/73	568	238	0	0	285	30	8	124	350	0
1873/74	483	266	0	0	265	105	40	95	358	0
1874/75	376	228	0	0	228	212	14	43	399	0
1875/76	376	228	0	0	228	212	9	126	394	0
1876/77	408	241	0	0	241	186	66	3	395	0
1877/78	495	268	0	0	268	104	39	121	396	0
1878/79	573	296	0	0	296	26	11	93	396	0
1879/80	572	295	0	0	295	21	12	93	397	0

The areas entered in Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 for the 10 Years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the Bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 30 Guntas.

*J. D. Dunglison*

Colonel  
Sight Revenue Survey & Assessment  
Sone & Nasik





Statement referred to in Para 36 of the Survey Superintendent's report No

Name of Village	Name of Grami	Area and Assessment according to cultivation Returns for 1877												Reduced Assessment					
		Rice		Kali		Kotabali Bogait		Bataital Bogait		Mool		Assessment		Total Assessment		Area			
		Acres	Acre in. net	Acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Acre in. net	Rice	Rice	Rice	Kotabali Bogait	Kotabali Bogait
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Woya	0	0	1101	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	1101	463	0	463	13	1331	2	0
2	Ghatnor	20	20	419	290	4	9	0	0	1197	449	7700	768	0	768	25	541	27	0
3	Nigdala	30	36	308	253	0	0	0	0	881	257	1219	546	0	546	33	420	14	0
4	Gimbrala Bt	21	25	183	151	0	0	0	0	766	216	970	392	0	392	22	262	6	0
5	Mighad	25	32	347	292	0	0	0	0	1826	542	2398	966	0	866	34	533	0	0
6	Krishnagaon	1	1	601	462	7	22	0	0	542	153	1151	638	0	638	0	776	28	0
7	Dahigaon	1	1	144	129	0	0	0	0	350	122	495	252	0	252	0	419	24	0
8	Woyaklura	1	1	114	82	4	12	0	0	548	191	667	286	0	286	0	533	12	0
	Total	99	116	3277	2122	15	43	0	0	6110	1930	9501	4211	0	4211	127	4815	113	3
9	Kokangaon Bt	31	41	244	190	0	0	0	0	1651	391	1926	622	0	622	33	459	0	0
10	Falkhad	40	55	704	615	0	0	0	0	1062	234	1806	904	0	904	43	975	0	0
11	Goloi	10	14	124	102	0	0	0	0	387	76	521	192	0	192	12	241	0	0
12	Kahya	30	38	448	121	0	0	0	0	884	241	1362	400	0	400	29	174	0	0
13	Dahivi	14	20	314	245	0	0	0	0	1162	364	1490	629	0	629	15	590	3	0
14	Pimparkheda	2	3	549	424	0	0	0	0	628	177	1179	604	0	604	2	590	6	0
15	Kokangaon Bt	12	12	379	300	4	11	0	0	915	249	1310	572	0	572	18	536	11	0
16	Pimpalgaon Dhum	21	26	315	272	0	0	0	0	1197	300	1333	598	0	598	22	475	0	0
17	Nalwari	53	65	1229	972	0	0	0	0	3307	1049	4589	2086	0	2086	57	1540	0	0
18	Jorna	19	29	194	169	0	0	0	0	1170	371	1383	569	0	569	20	208	0	0
	Total	232	303	4200	3410	4	11	0	0	42363	3452	16799	7716	0	7716	251	5788	20	0
19	Namasi	47	69	160	86	0	0	0	0	2649	659	2856	814	0	814	59	220	0	0
20	Wandra	23	31	251	145	0	0	0	0	1194	350	1468	626	0	526	28	285	0	0
21	Ambed	16	20	195	144	0	0	0	0	948	175	1159	339	0	339	18	247	0	3
22	Wangula	32	29	154	60	0	0	0	0	128	33	314	122	0	122	6	92	0	0
23	Deothan	21	24	280	249	0	0	0	0	1119	296	1420	569	0	569	22	580	0	0
24	Kurimba	22	31	258	163	0	0	0	0	2048	474	2328	668	0	668	24	396	0	0

1	1346	24	625	2	0	0	651	0	651	13	230	0	0	0	0	4-80	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-13-6	0-7-6	0	40-6	
1347	1442	45	550	3-7	0	0	393	1027	0	1027	5	62	152	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-12-10	1-0-3	0-4-8	33-7
844	1361	63	402	19	0	0	218	762	0	762	3	112	13	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-14-7	0-15-0	0-5-0	39-6
421	1011	36	244	7	0	0	199	486	0	486	1	79	0	0	0	45	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-10-2	0-14-11	0-4-5	24-0
302	2387	66	553	0	0	0	584	1173	0	1173	9	186	0	0	0	24	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	1-15-1	1-0-7	0-3-4	11-35-5
416	1220	0	718	41	0	0	127	886	0	886	0	175	0	1	0	126	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	0	0-14-0	0-4-11	38-9
42	594	0	354	28	0	0	20	402	0	402	0	275	0	1	0	285	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	0	0-13-6	0-4-11	59-5
112	237	0	403	18	0	0	52	473	0	473	0	419	0	1	0	356	4-8-0	1-6-0	0-7-0	0	0-12-1	0-4-4	65-4
5439	10444	234	3849	154	0	0	1623	5860	0	5860	31	1538	165	3	0	836				1-13-6	0-12-9	0-4-9	37-2
1472	2064	64	368	0	0	0	473	905	0	905	2	215	0	0	0	79	4-8-0	1-4-0	0-7-0	1-15-0	0-12-0	0-4-0	45-5
446	1422	88	925	0	0	0	255	1268	0	1268	3	271	0	0	0	158	4-8-0	1-4-0	0-7-0	2-0-9	0-15-2	0-4-6	40-3
345	598	24	196	0	0	0	99	319	0	319	2	117	0	0	0	42	4-8-0	1-4-0	0-7-0	2-0-0	0-13-0	0-4-7	66-1
957	1160	57	156	0	0	0	304	517	0	517	0	26	73	1	0	0	4-8-0	1-4-0	0-7-0	1-15-5	1-14-0	0-5-1	29-2
926	1534	31	456	3	0	0	331	821	0	821	1	296	0	0	0	236	4-8-0	1-4-0	0-7-0	2-1-1	0-12-4	0-5-9	30-5
644	1252	3	508	7	0	0	224	742	0	742	0	41	26	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-4-0	0-7-0	1-8-0	0-13-9	0-5-6	22-8
782	1347	37	445	22	0	0	217	721	0	721	6	157	0	0	0	133	4-8-0	1-4-0	0-7-0	2-0-11	0-13-3	0-4-5	26-0
1173	1670	42	444	0	0	0	368	854	0	854	1	160	0	0	0	24	4-8-0	1-4-0	0-7-0	1-14-7	0-14-10	0-5-0	42-8
3366	4463	106	1364	0	0	0	1010	2480	0	2480	4	311	59	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-4-0	0-7-0	1-13-9	0-14-20	0-4-0	18-8
1234	1462	45	202	0	0	0	389	636	0	636	1	14	64	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-4-0	0-7-0	2-0-2	0-10-15	0-5-1	11-8
11913	17972	497	5064	32	0	0	3670	9263	0	9263	20	1988	222	1	0	672				1-15-8	0-14-0	0-4-11	29-1
2711	2490	103	147	0	0	0	745	997	0	997	12	60	62	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-2-0	0-7-0	1-11-11	0-10-10	0-4-5	22-5
1309	1622	55	187	0	0	0	413	655	0	655	5	34	115	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-2-0	0-7-0	1-15-5	0-10-6	0-5-1	24-5
999	1667	33	177	0	2	0	270	482	4	486	2	52	51	0	0	0	4-8-0	1-2-0	0-7-0	1-13-4	0-11-6	0-4-4	43-4
226	224	10	66	0	0	0	40	146	0	146	0	0	98	26	62	0	4-8-0	1-2-1	0-7-0	1-10-8	0-11-6	0-4-11	19-7
923	1523	49	437	0	0	0	304	790	3	790	1	300	0	0	0	196	4-8-0	1-2-0	0-7-0	2-3-8	0-12-1	0-5-3	38-8
1871	3275	49	859	0	0	0	570	878	0	878	2	138	0	0	0	175	4-8-0	1-2-0	0-7-0	2-0-8	0-10-6	0-4-10	31-4

35	Hani	14	20	199	175	0	0	0	0	1059	321	1272	516	0	516	25	337	0	0	
26	Kaivalvar	12	15	156	99	0	0	0	0	932	242	1100	356	0	356	14	223	0	0	
27	Sodral	18	23	81	69	0	0	0	0	569	128	668	220	0	220	21	211	0	0	
28	Chharsa	3	4	256	209	0	0	0	0	714	185	973	398	0	398	4	502	0	0	
29	Deoghar	10	12	65	51	0	0	0	0	245	58	320	121	0	121	11	71	0	0	
30	Nirwara	0	0	126	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	90	0	90	0	125	0	0	
	Total	218	278	2181	1540	0	0	0	0	11605	2921	14004	4739	0	4739	232	3284	0	3	
31	Bhanwad	28	32	14	13	0	0	0	0	988	206	1030	251	0	251	30	18	0	0	
32	Desana	25	31	102	98	0	0	0	0	2000	540	2127	664	0	669	29	472	0	0	
33	Mokhnal	19	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	82	336	105	0	105	18	38	0	6	
34	Dehra	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	69	256	85	0	85	13	11	0	0	
35	Gaundala	29	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	433	115	462	156	0	156	34	37	0	0	
36	Palaswihir	27	35	21	16	0	0	0	0	1395	310	1443	361	0	361	29	63	0	0	
37	Wora	22	32	278	198	0	0	0	0	1299	334	1599	564	0	564	23	344	0	0	
	Total	162	210	415	325	0	0	0	0	6676	1656	7253	2191	0	2191	176	983	0	6	
37	Total Cultivation	711	907	10073	7397	19	54	0	0	36754	9959	47557	18317	0	18317	786	14875	133	9	
37	Total Waste	371	409	2133	1645	0	0	0	0	25684	6825	26188	8879	0	8879	430	4551	0	0	
	Grand Total	1082	1316	12206	9042	19	54	0	0	62438	16784	75745	27196	0	27196	1216	19426	133	9	
38	Magud	{ Cultivation } Waste	0	0	219	164	3	7	0	0	350	124	572	295	0	295	0	355	39	0
	Total		1	1	219	164	3	7	0	0	376	135	599	304	0	304	0	363	39	0

Total	Government										Difference in area as found by the Revenue Survey operations				Maximum rate per acre		Average rate per acre		Per centage increase of Government.				
	Total					Total Government					Area		Increase		Decrease								
	Land	Rice	Tea	Potash	Bengal Gram	Land	Rice	Tea	Potash	Bengal Gram	Land	Rice	Tea	Potash	Bengal Gram	Land	Rice	Tea					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
1203	1565	51	282	0	0	346	679	0	679	11	138	144	0	0	0	4-80	1-20	0-70	2-08	0-350	0-47	31-6	
941	1178	25	162	0	0	272	459	0	459	2	67	9	0	0	0	4-80	1-20	0-70	1-27	0-117	0-47	28-9	
591	823	40	151	0	0	170	361	0	361	3	130	22	0	0	0	4-80	1-20	0-70	1-460	11-50	0-47	64-1	
652	1158	9	367	0	0	202	578	0	578	7	246	0	0	0	62	4-80	1-20	0-70	2-40	0-118	0-411	45-2	
252	334	19	57	0	0	71	147	0	147	1	6	7	0	0	0	4-80	1-29	0-70	1-118	0-1210	0-46	21-5	
0	125	0	92	0	0	92	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4-80	1-20	0-70	0-00	0-119	000	2-2	
11680	45204	443	2386	0	2	3433	6264	4	6268	40	1171	5118	26	63	433					1-47	0-117	0-4-8	32-3
1165	1213	45	13	0	0	318	376	0	376	2	4	177	0	0	0	4-00	1-0-0	0-70	1-80	0-117	0-44	49-8	
1765	2266	47	303	0	0	509	859	0	859	4	370	0	0	0	235	4-00	1-00	0-70	1-911	0-1030	0-47	28-4	
269	331	32	27	0	5	68	132	10	142	0	38	0	1	0	48	4-00	1-00	0-70	1-125	0-1440	0-41	35-2	
243	287	24	8	0	0	80	112	0	112	1	11	19	0	0	0	4-00	1-00	0-70	1-136	0-118	0-4-0	31-8	
506	577	64	27	0	0	140	231	0	231	5	37	73	0	0	0	4-00	1-00	0-70	1-141	0-118	0-4-5	48-1	
401	1493	51	42	0	0	421	514	0	514	2	42	6	0	0	0	4-00	1-00	0-70	1-122	0-108	0-410	42-2	
1306	1673	44	239	0	0	389	672	0	672	1	66	7	0	0	0	4-00	1-0-0	0-70	1-47	0-111	0-49	19-1	
6675	7840	307	659	0	5	1985	2896	10	2806	15	568	282	1	0	283					1-111	0-109	0-47	32-6
35700	51510	4481	11958	186	7	10651	24283	14	24299	106	4865	1177	31	63	2224					1-42	0-1210	0-49	32-6
Uncultivated land.																							
17946	23827	690	2887	0	0	5618	995	0	9195	59	2418	0	0	0	7138					4-88	0-102	0-50	3-6
53653	74437	2171	4845	186	7	16269	33478	14	33492	165	71283	1177	31	63	9962					1-127	0-123	0-47	23-2
Village																							
182	576	0	297	48	0	60	405	0	405	0	136	0	0	0	168	4-80	1-600	0-70	0	0-185	0-5-3	37-3	
23	31	0	9	0	0	6	15	0	15	0	8	0	1	0	3	4-80	1-600	0-70	0	1-20	0-42	25-0	
205	607	0	306	48	0	66	420	0	420	0	144	0	1	0	171					0-136	0-5-2	36-8	

*Ed. Langton* Colonel  
Tapti Revenue Survey & Government  
P. O. & Nasik





Statement referred to in Para 38 of the Survey Superintendent's report. V. 256 of 1881  
of the Nasik Collectorate.

District	Former Taluk	Present Taluk	Number	Name of Village	Average for	Maximum day crop rate	Total cultivable area including Gram	Khalu occupied									
								Rice	Garden	Kali	Mal	Total	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dindori	Dindori	Dindori	7	Shantipur	10 Years from 1870/71 to 1879/80	912	255	4	8	0	0	63	41	459	142	526	191
					5 Years from 1875/76 to 1879/80	329	255	4	8	0	0	63	41	437	134	504	183
					1879/80	329	255	4	8	0	0	63	41	452	136	519	185

for the Alienated Village of Chandikapur situated in the Tindori Taluka

G. Daughton Colonel  
Supt. Revenue Survey & Assessment  
Poona & Nasik



सत्यमेव जयते

[Below Survey Superintendent's Report, No. 256, dated 11th March 1881, on Revision Survey of certain villages in Dindori.]

No. 1257 of 1881.

*Násik, Collector's Office,*  
19th March 1881.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The Dindori Táluka has recently been reported on more than once, and it seems unnecessary to enter into details as regards its condition. Briefly I consider it one of the most favoured tálukas in this district, it never having suffered materially either from deficiency or excess in the rainfall. The portion of the táluka now under review forms no exception to the general rule. The only drawback is the climate, which, especially near the Ghâts, is considered feverish or "cold" as it is expressed.

3. Though Dangi, very little rice is grown in these villages. Nagli is preferred, as less labour is required for the preparation of the land. There is excellent black soil in almost all the villages under review, and some of the best crops of unirrigated wheat in the whole district are raised.

4. There is little Pátasthal or Motasthal cultivation. I attribute this chiefly to the facility with which dry-crops are raised, which renders the people quite independent of artificial means of irrigation.

5. The means of communication are somewhat defective; but as pack bullocks are chiefly used for carrying purposes, the want of good roads is little felt. Carts are mostly used for driving manure or bringing in the harvest.

6. There has been a very considerable increase in population and in all material sources and evidences of prosperity. Remission of revenue has been almost unknown in the past. As regards the outstanding balances for 1879-80 for 34 Government villages, as shown in the table appended to para. 20, I am unable to speak without reference to the táluka, which would involve delay; but there was certainly no postponement of revenue, and the season was everywhere a very favourable one.

7. General prosperity as regards seasons has been the rule for past years.

8. After the above it is hardly necessary to say that I find no fault with the rates on the score of being too heavy. The increase is chiefly owing to old mál land being now classed as káli, which is quite legitimate. On the other hand, I go so far as to say that I should have been prepared to support an uniform rate of Rs. 1-6 (maximum) on káli land in all the villages under report. In any case I must strongly support the views expressed by Colonel Laughton in his para. 29 as to imposing the rate of Rs. 1-6 on the 2nd group; and I deprecate the reduction of 2 annas per acre in the 4th group as a perfectly needless sacrifice of revenue. The finest wheat in the district (Jiráit) is grown in some of these villages.

9. I am not going to suggest any increase in existing rates; but in my opinion, so far as I have seen, and writing as an old Settlement Officer, I should say that the villages under report were able to bear even higher rates on the good soils than the Sianar villages recently reported on with rates of Rs. 1-12-0 on káli land.

10. I am inclined to think that the rates in Dangi and Deshi villages are capable of much more assimilation than has hitherto been thought practicable. I am quite certain that putting aside garden cultivation the ryots in Dangi villages are, for the most part, better off materially than in Deshi villages. They certainly have far less anxiety as regards the seasons, and, on an average, they secure better crops. They are probably even more indolent and less thrifty; but this is ever the case where nature is kind and the assessment low. The garden

rates call for no remarks ; they seem quite equitable. The proposed increase is fully accounted for, and it will be felt but little if at all.

11. The proposals as regards Mouje Chandikapur are reasonable. It is a junglo hamlet, but grows good rain crops.

(Signed) W. RAMSAY,  
Collector of Násik.

No. <sup>R.</sup> <sub>1157.</sub> of 1881.

Poona, 24th March 1881.

Forwarded for the remarks of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., through whom these proper should have been submitted to this office.

(Signed) E. P. ROBERTSON,  
Commissioner, C. D.

No. 454 OF 1881.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,  
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Kánara Districts, Camp Yellápur, 25th April 1881.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the appended letter\* from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of 38 villages of the Dindori Táluka of the Násik Collectorate, one of which is alienated, and for the original settlement of one alienated village of the same táluka.

2. A portion of this táluka, comprising 22 villages, was settled last year under Government Resolution, No. 1737, dated 5th April 1880, and a previous portion containing 24 villages under Government Resolution, No. 1310, dated 29th February 1876.

3. The nature of the country and cultivation calls for few remarks from me. The eastern villages are more or less in the open country, but the principal portion of them is in the vicinity of the Ghâts ; the western villages are in fact on the very edge, and, to some extent, below or on the slope of the Western Ghâts.

4. Of the 88 per cent. of the occupied land which is under cultivation, the oil-seed khorásni, and inferior hill grains, nágli or náchni and sáwa, common to all hill and rainy districts, comprise no less than 56 per cent., or close on two-thirds of the whole ; rice amounts to nearly 3 per cent. and wheat and gram to 20 per cent. These last are, of course, rabi crops, grown after the monsoon rainfall has ceased and the ground has become partially dry.

\* No. 256, dated 11th March 1881.

5. The advantages which villages so situated possess are a reasonable certainty about their rainfall; in the villages close to the Ghâts there is in fact certainty of a much heavier rainfall and a much more humid climate for the monsoon months than is consistent with health or comfort.

6. In such rugged country near the Ghâts there is generally a difficulty in communications except by pack bullocks, unless a village happens to be near a made road: this is an advantage which a few of these villages in the extreme south and the few in the east alone possess. The only made roads in or near these villages are that from Nâsik to Peint shown on the map, and another from Dindori in a northerly direction to the town of Wani, which is not shown on the map.

7. Para. 11 of the Superintendent's letter gives the usual comparative statistics for these villages. Population appears to have very greatly increased during the past thirty years—no less than 73 per cent. The better class of houses has increased about 223 per cent. Cattle show an increase, but not a very large one; 2 per cent. only under the agricultural head and 24 per cent. under the miscellaneous head. Sheep and goats show an increase of 209 per cent.; it is very rare to meet with any increase under this head. Carts show a large increase—172 per cent. This is probably due to the habit of the people of this part of the country of keeping carts to ply for hire in Bombay during the fair season. Horses and ponies also show an increase of 45 per cent., which is also unusual. The general increase of population and stock is so much greater than is usual or natural in tracts near the Ghâts, that it is probably due, in some degree, to immigration. The present rate of population to the square mile is but 87, which is still but a very low rate, considering that there is a considerable admixture of rice cultivation in these villages.

8. It is mentioned in para. 14 of the Superintendent's letter that nearly 96 per cent. of the lands of these villages are actually cultivated by the persons who hold them directly under Government. This asserted fact, and the very limited number of cases of sale and mortgage recorded, would tend to show that as in all Ghât districts either land is abundant enough for all to be able to obtain as much as they require directly from Government, or that the discomforts of such tracts discourage the investment of money in land. In this case it is probable that both these causes, combined with the unhealthy nature of the climate in these Dangi villages for a considerable portion of the year, unite to discourage investment in land.

9. Regarding prices there is little to be said. The usual increase appears in the averages during the last decade, amounting to much more than cent per cent in the commonest articles of produce. These villages have a great advantage in that 20 per cent. of the whole area of cultivation is devoted to wheat and gram, which would be almost entirely exported.

10. We have now to consider the rates of assessment to be applied in revision. There are three main points to be considered in relation to these villages; vicinity to lines of communication, such as made roads and moderately inland position away from the edge of the Ghâts, and their excessive rainfall, yet still retaining such a sufficient and certain rainfall as to render agriculture secure: these are both clearly advantages. On the other hand, remoteness from lines of communication and the excessive rainfall of the country close to the Ghâts are clearly disadvantages.

11. The map appended to the Superintendent's letter which shows the grouping of villages for different rates is a little perplexing. The barred colours show the villages for settlement now, and the continuous colour similar to the bars shows villages settled on a similar rate in previous years.

12. The first group with maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6 comprises villages fairly inland near the larger towns and markets and away from the excessive rainfall, and also some nearer to the Ghâts but not within 6 miles of them and in the vicinity of open country and a made road.

12. The second group comprises country for the most part much broken; it commences well inland but away from all lines of road, and comes down to

the very edge of the Ghâts in the vicinity of the top of the Ghât road descending to Peint. For this group a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4 is proposed.

13. The 3rd group comprises a very hilly tract of country and is removed from open country and roads to a greater degree than the preceding group, and reaches to the edge of the Ghâts; for this a dry-crop maximum rate of Rs. 1-2 is proposed.

14. And in the extreme north-western corner Re. 1-0 is proposed for a small group of villages, in every way worst situated, far from open country and lines of communication, and in a very broken piece of country; three of these villages are in fact below the edge of the Ghâts.

15. For all the rice land, which amounts to acres 1,216, Rs. 4-8 maximum rate is proposed, excepting the 4th group in the north-western corner; for that a reduced rate of Rs. 4-0 is proposed; the average rate per acre on the occupied rice land will be Rs. 1-14 per acre.

16. The Motasthal or well garden land amounts to acres 133, which will, as usual, have no extra assessment imposed on account of use of water. The Pâtastral, or that watered by channels from streams, only amounts to acres 9, to which it is proposed to apply a Rs. 8-0 maximum rate as in the adjacent villages settled previously.

17. The Superintendent in his letter shows separately the rates for mât lands, which are only an inferior description of dry-crop lands, the rates on which are decided by the classification: to go separately into the question of the rates of these lands is only an unnecessary complication and lengthening of the proposals to no practical purpose.

18. The result of the adoption of the above proposals will be an increase of the assessment on the occupied lands of 32-7 per cent. and on the occupied and unoccupied lands together of 23-2 per cent. The average rate per acre on the whole assessed Government lands, occupied and unoccupied, is Re. 0-7-2 per acre.

19. The principle on which I went in the above grouping of villages for different rates of assessment was that villages on and near the Ghâts and subject to all the inconveniences of excessive rainfall should not be rated similarly to those well inland unless there was some other compensating advantage. But I could not entirely carry this principle through, being compelled to adapt the rates to be imposed to those previously imposed in adjacent villages; and I found that the northern villages of the taluka had been in previous years assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2, they being completely in the open country, which required the adoption of no higher rate for the villages to the west of them, and certainly inferior in situation.

20. The Superintendent's original proposals as made to me at my request, and subsequently directed by me to be modified to the shape now proposed, divided these villages into three groups, east and west. The same rate was proposed by him for villages twenty miles from the Ghâts and in open, plain country and for villages on the very brink of the Ghâts which, so far as my knowledge and experience of assessment goes, is an evident mistake. For instance, Wojarkhed and Dahigaum and Krishnagaum in the detached block, 8 miles north of the town of Dindori and in the comparatively open, populous country near large markets and on a high road, were placed under the Rs. 1-4 maximum rate equally with Deoghar and Kandasar on the very edge of the Ghâts; and Woja and Hutnora, situated within some 6 or 7 miles to the north-westward of Dindori and also in comparatively plain and populous country, were placed under the same rate as Mahoja and Golsi just to the north of the Peint road and on the Ghât.

21. In his 29th para. the Superintendent enters into a discussion in justification of the proposals he first made to me which, as they are not in the correspondence under discussion, appears quite out of place; and then goes on to show that some of the villages very near the Ghâts which I moved to a lower group than he originally proposed have a good deal of wheat cultivation and some rice, and that there is also a good deal of rice and wheat in villages removed 16 to

20 miles from the Ghâts. It is not shown what the relative proportions of rice and wheat to the *whole* cultivated area are, which would alone so far admit of the institution of a comparison in this respect ; and then in para. 30 states : "from these comparative statements it may be assumed that there cannot be much difference in the amount of rain which falls or which effects the cultivation of these two crops ; besides Jalkhera is a bâzâr town and situated close to the Nâsik and Peint road, while the other three villages are adjacent to the last village and equally well placed in point of good road communication."

22. In the first place none of the villages abovenamed are absolutely on the road ; one is within a mile of it, and the other three are between two and three miles distant from it. Moreover the road though useful is not one carrying a very large traffic. In the grouping I directed to be adopted I did so far give weight to the vicinity of this road as to put these four villages into the 2nd group instead of into the 3rd, which would have been their more natural position. But to place these villages on an equality with the detached group of four villages to the north of Dindori or with those immediately to the west of the same place, would be opposed to all received principles of correct assessment.

23. From the comparative statements of rice and wheat cultivation the Superintendent endeavours to deduce the conclusion that the villages referred to are on a par in climate and other advantages, and "assumes" that there cannot be much difference in rainfall between the villages on the crest of the Ghâts and those well inland. It would be a most extraordinary exception to the ordinary laws of nature, as seen in operation all along the Western Ghâts, if the rainfall there was not very much heavier than inland and the climate during the monsoon much more uncomfortable to live in.

24. That wheat and rice are grown, and to some extent in all the villages, is a fact from which no conclusion can be drawn. Rice requires a very large supply of water ; it can hardly have too much so long as the means of draining off the surplus at pleasure are available. Wheat is quite different ; it would not grow in a swamp or under a very heavy rainfall. It is always grown as a rabi crop on land which has retained sub-soil moisture from the rainfall of the monsoon ; rainfall on it is not necessary. These extreme western villages happen to have a good deal of black soil suitable for wheat which would moreover grow nothing well in the monsoon ; after the monsoon is over a wheat crop can be grown ; but a considerably better wheat crop would be got on similar land farther inland and removed from the excessive rainfall of the vicinity of the Ghâts which washes out the soluble parts of the soil, renders manuring very transient in its effect, and generally deteriorates from the fertility of the soil.

25. Again, on the point of communications, there can be no comparison between the villages inland and those near the Ghâts ; even if the crops on like land were equal in both, the facilities for disposing of them would differ very materially.

26. The result of the change made by me in the grouping originally proposed by the Superintendent is a reduction of the increase of assessment from 36.2 per cent. on the occupied Government land to 32. per cent. ; the reduction affects the percentage increase from 2 per cent. up to 10 per cent. ; and the heaviest reduction occurs in several cases where the original percentage increase

Krishnagaum. was greatest. Three villages in the eastern block  
Dahigaum. were removed by me from the Rs. 1-4 group to the  
Wojarkhed. higher group at Rs. 1-6 : in these, of course, there is  
a small increase on the original proposals. These are undoubtedly the best situated villages of all those under report.

27. The Collector objects generally to the lowness of the rates and states that he would "have been prepared to support an uniform rate of Rs. 1-6 maximum on kâli land in all these villages", and "must strongly support the views expressed by Colonel Laughton in his para. 29 as to imposing the rate of Rs. 1-6 on the 2nd group of villages, and deprecates the reduction of 2 annas per acre in the 4th group as a perfectly needless sacrifice of revenue."

28. The effect of the Collector's proposals would be to raise the increase of 29 per cent. in the 2nd group to 36 per cent. and to raise the increase of 32

per cent. on the 4th group to 36 per cent. The Collector in talking of a "sacrifice of revenue" apparently has not observed that there is actually an increase of 32 per cent. in the 4th group by my proposals, and has probably been misled by the closing words of para. 24 of the Superintendent's letter, in which he speaks of in this group "a rupee rate for káli lands, or 2 annas less than at present"; which words would suggest an absolute reduction of assessment being proposed when no such result was proposed or intended. It is plain that the effect of any maximum rate, or that on 16 annas' classification, must depend entirely on the range of the classification; and that supposing the best run of káli or black soil was classed at 9 and 10 annas in the old classification, as is exceedingly probable, and is now classed at 13 to 14 annas, as is very probable, an increase of actual revenue would be actually obtained though a lower maximum rate was used than was applied to the original classification.

29. The Collector's assertion that he would have been prepared to support a rate of Rs. 1-6 maximum on the káli or black soil of all the villages under report, appears to me to be a reduction of his views to the point most unsuspceptible of justification on any recognized principles of assessment. To propose to assess villages well in the plain country, on and near good roads and large markets like those nearest to Dindori, on an equality as regards like soils with villages like those in the north-western corner (forming the 4th group), all of

which are in a most rugged country, away from all Superintendent's letter, roads, and some three of which are actually below the para. 5. Ghâts, appears to me one of the most astounding proposals on the subject of assessment which I have ever met with.

30. In para. 10 the Collector states that he is "inclined to think that the rates in Dangi and Deshi villages are capable of much more assimilation than has hitherto been thought practicable. I am quite certain that putting aside garden cultivation the ryots in Dangi villages are for the most part better off materially than in Deshi villages." This is a new discovery on the part of the Collector and utterly inconsistent with the views urged by him in his letter, No. 813, dated 22nd February last, regarding the revision of a part of the Sinnar Táluka, reported on by my No. 399, dated 8th instant. There he urged,

\* Of which about 11 per cent. was due to Pátasthâl water assessment imposed for the first time.

as a reason in depreciation of the proposed increase, which was but 29\* per cent., that the villages in question were semi-Dangi villages. That the ryots in "Dangi" or "Mawal", or in English, villages on the Ghâts or in the broken country adjacent, are better off than ryots in the Deshi or plain villages, is utterly contrary to all experience and belief. The notorious fact that the Dâng country is especially feverish and unhealthy during several months of the year is entirely ignored.

31. The rates and grouping, as modified by me and set forth in the Superintendent's letter, though objected to by the Collector, are as high as I can see any just reason to propose; they entail a total increase of revenue of 32.6 per cent., which is, in my opinion, quite as much as we have a right to look for in country of the nature of that under report, considering all the disadvantages which the inhabitants of it must labour under.

32. There is, however, one village for which I must suggest a slight change of rates. The village of Jirwada, No. 30 of the Superintendent's Appendix E, was grouped in the original proposals made by the Superintendent with the villages of the 4th group. I could not find it on the map and supposed it was omitted by oversight. The Superintendent has now placed it in the 3rd group with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1.2, which gives an increase of 2.2 per cent. This village is just to the north of the town of Wani, near the open country and adjacent on one side to villages already assessed on a maximum rate of Rs. 1.4, under which rate it should be placed: this will make the increase of revenue about 13.3 per cent.

33. The Inám village of Chandikapur, referred to in the Superintendent's 38th para. as now for original settlement, is a little to the east of the village referred to in the preceding para., Jirwada, and also adjacent to villages previously assessed at Rs. 1.2 and Rs. 1.4 maximum dry-crop rates. As a Rs. 1.2 rate will increase the present asserted revenue by 58.0 per cent., there appears to be

no reason for adopting the higher alternative rate. The real increase must be materially less than 58 per cent. in this case, supposing even that the returns of revenue collected hitherto are correct, which is always uncertain in Inám villages, since by the introduction of the survey settlement the collection of direct grain levies by the village officers will be abolished and the burden on the ryots will be by so much decreased. How much these grain levies might amount to it is impossible to say; there may be a record of their nominal average value; but as their collection was exceedingly capricious, any estimate of the actual value would be of little worth. The abolition of these levies was not one of the smallest of the reforms introduced by the original survey settlement, as the opportunity and excuse for a good deal of vexatious exaction was removed.

34. I beg that these papers may receive early consideration, and that whatever rates are approved, may be guaranteed up to the year 1903-4, when the guaranteed period for the portion of this táluka already settled expires.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.





To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

*Camp Mahábaleshvar, 14th May 1881.*

SIR,

Letter No. 256, dated 11th March 1881, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik, and accompaniments.

Memorandum No. 1257, dated 19th March 1881, from the Collector of Násik.

Memorandum No. 1157, dated 24th March 1881, from the Commissioner, Central Division.

Letter No. 454, dated 24th April 1881, from the Survey Commissioner.

I have the honour to submit the correspondence noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of 38 villages in the Dindori Táluka of the Násik Collectorate.

2. These papers are very satisfactory in one respect, in that they make it quite clear that the villages into which the revision rates are to be introduced are in a very thriving and prosperous condition.

3. The chief points for consideration are the grouping and the rates. I consider that the grouping, as settled by Colonel Anderson, is satisfactory, and meets the requirements of the situation and nature of the country of the different villages.

4. There is a difference of opinion between the Collector, Mr. Ramsay, and the Survey Commissioner, as to the rates that should be imposed, the Collector on the one hand holding that as the soil is exceptionally good, the táluka favourably situated as to rainfall, and the crops grown valuable, a uniform rate of 1·6 might have been introduced.

5. I cannot concur with the Collector in the view that the rates in Deshi and Dangi villages might be more assimilated than is supposed. As observed by the Survey Commissioner, Mr. Ramsay seems to forget that his line of argument as regards the Sinnar villages lately proposed for revision was entirely contrary to the views now expressed by him.

6. Dangi villages are, as a rule, far worse off as regards markets and means of communications. The crops grown in Dangi villages proper are of a poor description and less suited for export. The rainfall is, as a rule, excessive, and the climate is most certainly bad, the people being often quite crippled from fever and unable to look after their fields. All these disadvantages certainly require that Dangi villages should be placed in a lower scale of grouping than villages more inland.

7. On the general question of rates I have no doubt whatever that all the villages could well stand higher rates than have been proposed for them. It must be, however, remembered that it is not the desire of Government to push rates up beyond a moderate and reasonable percentage increase. Colonel Anderson's rates, which I would recommend for the sanction of Government, are moderate and reasonable. He has taken care in the alterations made by him in the Superintendent's proposals to see that the less favourably situated villages are, by a lower rate, brought on the same level as the better situated villages; he has, at the same time, secured a fair increase to the Government Revenues, and cannot be said to have sacrificed the interest of Government in the desire to be moderate in his revision proposals.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. P. ROBERTSON,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 3546.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1881.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 454, dated 25th April 1881—Submitting a report from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of 38 villages of the Dindori Táluka of the Násik Collectorate, one of which is alienated, and for the original settlement of one alienated village of the same táluka.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R—1769, dated 14th May 1881—Submitting the above with his remarks and those of the Collector of Násik.

**RESOLUTION.**—Proposals for revised rates in 37 Dángi villages and 1 Deshi village of the Dindori Táluka are now before Government together with proposals for the original settlement of one alienated village in the same táluka. The villages for revision lie mostly in a compact group in the north-west corner of the táluka. Kharíf crops predominate, being to rabi as 65·5 to 23·0, and consist principally of khurásni, nágli, &c. Wheat and gram are also grown to a considerable extent as rabi crops. As is to be expected from the proximity of the Gháts, the rainfall is plentiful and certain. The tract does not appear to be very well provided with communications, though two considerable lines of road pass to south and east of it.

2. The statistics collected by the Survey Department indicate a marked degree of prosperity. During the currency of the late settlement, population has increased 73 per cent., carts 172 per cent., houses of the better class 223 per cent., milch cattle 24 per cent., agricultural cattle 2 per cent., and sheep and goats 209 per cent. The general increase is so remarkable that the Survey Commissioner is inclined to attribute it in part to immigration. Wells also have more than doubled, though it is not to be expected that garden cultivation should be extensive in a tract so near the Gháts. Prices show the usual increase of more than cent. per cent. over what ruled at the date of the original settlement.

3. The villages for revision are divided into four groups, with maximum dry-crop rates ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 1·6·0. The proposals of the Survey Superintendent have been prepared under the instructions of the Survey Commissioner, and show the following results:—

Group.	Number of Villages in group.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	UNDER FORMER SURVEY.		UNDER REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage Increase.
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	9	Rs. a. p. 1 6 0	10,073	4,506	11,070	6,265	39·0
2	10	1 4 0	16,799	7,176	17,972	9,263	29·1
3	12	1 2 0	14,004	4,739	15,204	6,268	32·3
4	7	1 0 0	7,253	2,191	7,840	2,906	32·6
...	38	.....	48,129	18,612	52,086	24,702	32·7

The actual increase of assessment will be Rs. 6,090. The rate proposed for rice land is Rs. 4·8·0, excepting in the 4th group, which consists of villages in broken country under the Gháts and far from lines of communication, and in

which a rice rate of only Rs. 4 per acre is proposed. Garden land irrigated from wells amounts only to 133 acres, and on this no extra assessment on account of water will be imposed. Land irrigated by channels from streams is only 9 acres in extent, and for this a maximum rate of Rs. 8 per acre, corresponding to that which is imposed in adjacent villages, is proposed. The result of the adoption of these rates will be an increase of 32·7 per cent. on occupied land, and of 23·2 per cent. on occupied and unoccupied land taken together. The average rate per acre on Government lands will be Re. 0·7·2.

4. From para. 29 of the Superintendent's report it appears that though the grouping and rates detailed above have been submitted by him in deference to the instructions of the Survey Commissioner, yet they are not such as he himself approves, as, in his opinion, some of the villages which have been placed in the 2nd group, and assessed at Rs. 1·4·0, should have been placed in the 1st group and assessed at Rs. 1·6·0. The Collector shares Colonel Laughton's opinion on this point, and further considers that the "reduction of 2 annas per acre in the 4th group is a perfectly needless sacrifice of revenue". Mr. Ramsay considers that concessions in point of assessment rates usually granted in Dângi villages are much less necessary than is generally supposed, and that, putting garden cultivation out of the question, "rayats in Dângi villages are, for the most part, better off materially than in Deshi villages". The objections urged by the Collector and the Superintendent of Survey to the grouping and rates proposed, are discussed with great care by the Survey Commissioner. That officer points out that he has kept carefully in view the disadvantages arising from excessive rainfall owing to proximity of the Ghâts and from want of communications, and that in the case of every village these considerations have influenced his final decision. It seems to Government that the Collector has hardly attached sufficient importance to them. It is admitted on all hands that the soil of the villages is good; the main questions, therefore, are whether the climate in all of them is equally favourable to production, and whether the facilities for the disposal of produce are similar in all. It is impossible even in the estimation of the Collector, to whose ability and experience all due weight is attached by Government, that the answer can be in the affirmative. It appears to His Excellency in Council that the grouping and rates decided on by the Survey Commissioner are properly adapted to mark the different conditions of the villages dealt with, and that the increase of 32·7 per cent., which his rates entail, is as much as can fairly be looked for. Government are quite unable to endorse the Collector's opinion of the equality of Dângi with Desh villages, which, moreover, appears to be inconsistent with statements made by him in previous reports. The proposals of the Survey Commissioner are approved, and may be sanctioned with the usual guarantee up to and inclusive of the year 1903-4. The transfer of the village of Jirwada from the 3rd group to the 2nd group is also approved.

5. The concluding portion of the Survey Superintendent's report is occupied with proposals for the first settlement of the Inám village of Chandikâpur, a Dângi village lying close to those just revised. A maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1·2·0 is proposed for it, which corresponds to the rates sanctioned in most of the adjacent Government villages, though some are assessed higher. As, however, a rate of Rs. 1·2·0 on dry-crop land, with a Pâtasthal rate of Rs. 8 an acre, will raise the revenue by 58 per cent., the Commissioner of Survey considers it sufficient, and in this opinion Government concur. The rates proposed by the Superintendent for this village are, therefore, sanctioned, and may be guaranteed up to the end of the year 1903-4.

6. The revised rates as now sanctioned are, however, to be first levied in and from 1883-84. For the two intermediate years Government direct that a temporary settlement shall be in force under which the rates of the old settlement shall be collected *plus* an addition of 3 annas in each rupee of assessment. The assessments for 1881-82 and 1882-83 as thus enhanced should be announced immediately, so that they may be introduced (Section 103 of the Land Revenue Code) in the current year, and levied in 1881-82. The revised assessment to be levied in 1883-84 should be announced in 1882-83, so that it may be levied in the following year.

7. The thanks of Government are due to the Superintendent and Commissioner of Survey for their reports.

H. A. ACWORTH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C D.,  
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,  
 The Collector of Násik,  
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (with the papers, which  
 it is requested may be returned when no longer required).





